(b) what is its total estimated cost and how much has been spent so far;

(c) how much electricity will it generate and what will be the share of the State and the Centre therein; and

(d) whether the Centre will transfer the said project to State so that it becomes an asset of the J and K State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON - CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The Dulhasti Hydroelectric Project at Kishtwar (J&K) is likely to be completed by July, 1994.

(b) The estimated cost of the project, as sanctioned by the Government in July, 1989, is Rs. 1262.97 crores including Interest During Construction. An expenditure of Rs. 485.45 crores has been incurred on the project upto December, 1991.

(c) The project is expected to generate 1928 MUs of energy annually. Power generated by the project will be shared by the Centre and the States/UTs in the Northern Region in accordance with the formula:—

(i) 15 per cent of the generation capacity will be kept as "Unallocated" at the disposal of the Central Government to be distributed within the Region or outside, depending upon overall requirements;

(ii) 12 per cent of power from the energy generated by the power station would be supplied free of cost to those States of the Region (including the State where the project is located) where distress is caused by setting up the project at the specific site, like submergenece, dislocation of population; the allocation being made in proportion to the extent of such distress.

(iii) The remaining power (73 per cent) would be distributed between the States of the Region on the basis of the Central Plan assistance given to various States in the Region during the last five years and on the basis of consumption of electricity in the States of the Region in the last five years, the two factors being given equal weightage.

Actual shares will be worked out and notified on the commissioning of the project.

(d) No, Sir.

Re-structuring of State Electricity Board

927. KUMARI CHANDRIKA PREMJI KENIA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 178 given in the Rajya Sabha on 25th February, 1992 and state:

(a) what are the drawbacks found in the present set up of State Electricity Boards and how Government propose to come over these drawbacks in the proposed set up; and

(b) by when these Boards are likely to be re-structured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b) The State Electricity Boards (SEBs) are autonomous bodies set up by the respective State Governments in terms of the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. Any decision with reference to restructuring of the Board falls within the purview of the respective State Governments. SEBs, however suffer from draw-backs, which *inttralia*, comprise low agricultural tariffs, low Plant Load Factor, high transmission and distribution losses, pilferage of power, heavy interest burden on loans, losses accruing due to extended rural electrification. Consequently most of the SEBs incur heavy financial losses. The State Governments have been urged by the Government of India to improve the working results of

SEBs so as to yield the statutory Minimum surplus of 3 per cent per annum. They have also been advised to take measures such as equity participation provision of grants to meet the losses due to supply of power to the agricultural sector, timely revision of tariff, improving the performance of ganerating stations, reducing transmission and distribution losses and fixaton of minimum agricultural power tariff of 50 paise/kwh etc.

Koel Karo Project

928. SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SORUCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the proposal to finalso the Koel Karo Hydro Electric Project;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) by when a final decision is likely to be taken thereon;

(d) whether there are any obstacles in the implementation of the project, if so the details thereof; and

(e) what is the amount spent so far and estimated budget sanction for the year 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) The 710 MW Koel Kare Hydroelectric Project in Ranchi district of Bihar has been sanctioned by the Government in November, 1991 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1338.81 crores including Interest during Construction.

(d) The project has been sanctioned only recently and the Govt. is keen to ensure its expenditious implementation.

(e) The total expenditure incurred on pre-construction and infrastructural works of the project upto January, 1992 is Rs. 9.92 crores. NHPC has earmarked Rs. 5 crores for the project in its budget for the year 1991-92.

टिहरी जलविद्युत परियोजना की समीक्षा

929. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
सरदार जगजीत सिंह अरोड़ा :

क्या **विद्युत और गैर-पारंपरिक ऊर्जास्रोत** मंत्री 25 फरवरी, 1992 को राज्य सभा में तारांकित प्रश्न 9 के दिये गये उत्तर को देखेंगे और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्ववर्ती सोवियत संघ द्वारा टिहरी जल विद्युत परियोजना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता की कुल कितनी राशि देने का वचन दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सोवियत तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों ने पिछले कुछ महीनों के दौरान भारत सरकार को एक सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट दी है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि यह बांध अलाभकारी सिद्ध होने की संभावना है और यह कि बांध से पर्याप्त जल उपलब्ध नहीं हो पायेगा ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार निधियों की कमी, बांध में पानी की कमी और इस बांध के खिलाफ जनरोष को देखते हुए इस परियोजना पर पुनर्विचार करने का विचार रखती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विद्युत और गैर पारंपरिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाथ राय) : (क) भारत सरकार और सोवियत संघ सरकार के बीच नवम्बर, 1986 में हस्ताक्षरित अन्तःशासकीय समझौते के अनुसार टिहरी जल विद्युत काम्पलैक्स के लिए 1000 मिलियन रूबल के सोवियत क्रेडिट की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) सोवियत तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों से इस प्रकार की कोई सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है । तथापि, सोवियत